General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 November 2002

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 24

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.9/Rev.1 and Add.1)*]

57/6. International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001–2010

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",

Recalling also its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997 proclaiming 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998 proclaiming the period 2001–2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolution 56/5 of 5 November 2001,

Reaffirming the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, recognizing that they serve, inter alia, as the basis for the observance of the Decade, and convinced that the effective and successful observance of the Decade throughout the world will promote a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/66 of 26 April 2000, entitled "Towards a culture of peace",[4]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World,[5]

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[1] Resolution 53/243 A.

[2] Resolution 53/243 B.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[5] A/56/349.

including paragraph 28 thereof, which indicates that each of the ten years of the Decade will be marked with a different priority theme related to the Programme of Action,

Noting the relevance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 10 May 2002, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001, and the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001–2010, as well as the need to implement, as appropriate, the relevant decisions agreed upon therein,

Recognizing that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for peacekeeping, peace-building, the prevention of conflicts, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, democracy, the rule of law and good governance at the national and international levels contribute greatly to the culture of peace,

Taking into account the "Manifesto 2000" initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promoting a culture of peace, which has so far received over seventy-five million signatures of endorsement throughout the world,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/5,[6]

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001–2010, is to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for recognizing the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of its fundamental mandate, and encourages it, as the lead agency for the Decade, to strengthen further the activities it has undertaken for promoting a culture of peace, including the dissemination of the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace and related materials in various languages across the world;

4. *Also commends* the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the University for Peace, for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action on a Culture of

[6] See A/57/186 and Add.1.

Peace, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;

5. *Encourages* the appropriate authorities to provide education, in children's schools, that includes lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active citizenship, human rights and the promotion of a culture of peace;

6. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen its efforts in furtherance of the objectives of the Decade, inter alia, by adopting its own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations;

7. *Encourages* the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people, including through the planned expansion of the Culture of Peace News Network as a global network of Internet sites in many languages;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue the communication and networking arrangements established during the International Year for providing an instant update of developments related to the observance of the Decade;

9. *Invites* Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001;

10. *Also invites* Member States as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence;

11. *Emphasizes* the significance of the plenary meetings on the item planned for its sixtieth session,[7] and in that regard encourages participation at a high level, and decides to consider, at an appropriate time, the possibility of organizing those meetings as close as possible to the general debate;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

43rd plenary meeting
4 November 2002

[7] See resolution 55/47, para. 13.

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 November 2002

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 41 (*a*)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/468/Add.1)*]

57/7. Final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Also recalling its resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December 1994 on the New Agenda, resolution 51/32 of 6 December 1996 on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda and resolution 55/216 of 21 December 2000, in which it reaffirmed its decision to conduct in 2002 the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda,

Further recalling its resolution 56/218 of 21 December 2001, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s to conduct, during the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly, the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda and related initiatives on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the independent high-level quality evaluation, as well as on proposals by the Secretary-General on the modalities of the future engagement of the United Nations with the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and resolution 56/508 of 27 June 2002, by which it decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet in substantive session for three working days, from 24 to 26 September 2002,

Mindful of its resolution 56/511 of 15 August 2002, by which it decided on the organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to consider how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[1]

Bearing in mind the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, on the role of the

[1] A/57/304, annex.

United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,[2]

Cognizant of the link between the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in which the international community committed itself to addressing the special needs of Africa, and of the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration,

Mindful of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[4] the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[5] the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[6] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[7] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[8]

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[9]

Noting with satisfaction the contribution made by individual Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Also noting with satisfaction that the Group of Eight, at its summit meeting held at Kananaskis, Canada, in June 2002, devoted part of its deliberations to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which resulted in the adoption of a Group of Eight action plan for Africa,

I

Final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[10] in particular the lessons learned about the New Agenda, as well as recommendations and proposals on the modalities for the future engagement of the United Nations with the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[1]

2. *Takes note* of the report on the independent evaluation on the New Agenda;[11]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 29.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/CONF.191/11.

[5] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[6] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[9] See A/57/468 and Add.1.

[10] A/57/156 and Corr.1.

[11] A/AC.251/9.

3. *Expresses its disappointment* at the limited progress made in realizing the objectives of the New Agenda;

4. *Decides* to bring the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s to a close, and endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as decided by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held in Lusaka from 9 to 11 July 2001, should be the framework within which the international community, including the United Nations system, should concentrate its efforts for Africa's development;

II

Support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

5. *Welcomes* the New Partnership for Africa's Development as a programme of the African Union that embodies the vision and commitment of all African Governments and peoples for peace and development;

6. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[12] adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, held on 16 September 2002, to consider how to support the New Partnership, and takes note of the deliberations that took place on that occasion;[13]

7. *Urges* the international community and the United Nations system to organize support for African countries in accordance with the principles, objectives and priorities of the New Partnership in the new spirit of partnership;

8. *Recognizes* the importance and strongly encourages the involvement of the private sector and civil society in the implementation of the New Partnership;

III

Action by African countries and organizations

9. *Welcomes* the commitment of African countries to integrate the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development into their national policies and development planning frameworks, to maintain full ownership and leadership in developing and utilizing such policies and frameworks, and to mobilize domestic resources in support of the New Partnership;

10. *Also welcomes* the commitment of African countries to peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management, as well as their commitment to take concrete measures to strengthen mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution as embodied in the New Partnership, as an essential basis for sustainable development in Africa, and in this context welcomes the ongoing efforts of African countries to develop further the African peer review mechanism which is an important and innovative feature of the New Partnership;

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[12] See resolution 57/2.

[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 10th and 11th meetings (A/57/PV.10 and 11), and corrigendum.

11. *Recognizes* the importance of establishing national focal points for the New Partnership within the governmental structures of African countries, with responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the New Partnership at the national level, serving as a repository of information, and fostering a coordinated response to the New Partnership by individual countries;

12. *Emphasizes* the need to build and strengthen human and institutional capacities at the national, subregional and regional levels in order effectively to implement the New Partnership in all its aspects, and the need to allocate resources to this end;

13. *Encourages* the further integration of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership into the programmes of the regional economic communities of Africa and other subregional and regional structures and organizations, as well as programmes in favour of the African least developed countries;

14. *Also encourages* efforts to raise awareness of the New Partnership and to involve all African stakeholders, namely Governments, the private sector and civil society, including women's organizations as well as community-based organizations, in the implementation of the New Partnership;

15. *Welcomes* the commitment of African countries to promote and enhance the role of African women in all aspects of the implementation of the New Partnership and in achieving the objectives thereof;

IV
Action by the international community

16. *Urges* the developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries, as internationally agreed, to implement effectively their commitment on official development assistance to the least developed countries, as contained in paragraph 83 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010, adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels on 20 May 2001,[4] and to commit a significant share of such assistance to African countries; encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively in helping to achieve development goals and targets; and underlines the importance of undertaking an examination of the means and time frames for achieving the goals and targets;

17. *Stresses* the need to find a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness of the heavily indebted poor countries in Africa, including through debt cancellation and other arrangements, and in this regard also stresses the need to explore innovative mechanisms to address comprehensively the debt problem of low and middle-income African countries, bearing in mind that external debt relief can release resources that could be utilized in the successful implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, taking into account initiatives that have been taken to reduce outstanding indebtedness and the need to pursue vigorously and expeditiously debt relief measures, including within the context of the Paris Club and London Club and other relevant forums;

18. *Recognizes* the essential role of trade as an engine for economic development in Africa, and in this regard calls for improved market access for African exports within the framework of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[5] without

prejudging the outcome of the negotiations of the World Trade Organization, and also within the framework of preferential agreements, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to assist African countries in improving their capacity, including by the removal of supply-side constraints and the promotion of diversification, which is critical to enabling them to take full advantage of such opportunities, taking into account the need to provide market access for developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* developed countries that have not yet done so to work towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all exports of the least developed countries, as envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010;

20. *Also calls upon* developed countries to encourage and facilitate investment by their private sectors in Africa, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting investment, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in building human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership consistent with its priorities and objectives;

21. *Further calls upon* developed countries to channel financial, technical and other types of resources towards the priorities of the New Partnership, in particular infrastructural development, health services, education, water and agriculture, in accordance with the priorities determined by each African country, and to explore ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes, provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries, particularly in Africa, and in this regard notes the proposal for the use of special drawing rights allocations for development purposes;

22. *Recognizes* the importance of South-South cooperation and the contribution that it can make to the implementation of the New Partnership, encourages in this regard other partners to support this type of cooperation, including, as appropriate, through triangular cooperation, and considers that South-South cooperation should be viewed not as a substitute for, but rather as a complement to, the support provided by developed countries;

23. *Calls upon* the private sector and civil society outside Africa to participate in and contribute to the implementation of the New Partnership in all its aspects, including through effective partnerships between the public and private sectors;

24. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, within respective mandates, to align its activities in Africa with the priorities of the New Partnership, in accordance with the priorities determined by each African country, and urges the scaling up of resources for this purpose;

25. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to enhance its advocacy role and public information activities in support of Africa's development;

26. *Urges* the United Nations system, in coordinating its activities at the national, regional and global levels, to foster a coherent response, including through close collaboration with bilateral donors in the implementation of the New Partnership in response to the needs of individual countries within the larger framework of the New Partnership;

27. *Welcomes* the actions already under way at the regional level to organize the activities of the United Nations system around thematic clusters covering the priority areas of the New Partnership, and in this regard urges the strengthening of this process as a means of enhancing the coordinated response of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership;

28. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to strengthen further their existing coordination and programming mechanisms, in particular the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means of enhancing support to African countries in the implementation of the New Partnership and in support of national poverty reduction strategies and in particular, where appropriate, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers;

29. *Urges* the United Nations system to work closely with the African Union and other regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations to ensure the implementation of the programmes and priorities of the New Partnership;

30. *Encourages* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations system to enhance further the simplification and harmonization of its planning, programming, disbursement and reporting procedures at the national, subregional and regional levels so as to ease the burden on the limited capacities of African countries;

31. *Requests* the United Nations system to assist in the implementation of the New Partnership through the provision of continuing support for the efforts of African countries in human and institutional capacity-building at the national, subregional and regional levels and the mobilization of financial resources;

32. *Requests* the multilateral financial institutions to ensure that their support for Africa is compatible with the New Partnership;

33. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to strengthen its cooperation with the African Union and its Peace and Security Council and other African mechanisms in their efforts to resolve and prevent conflicts at the subregional and continental levels in order to ensure a solid basis for the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard welcomes the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Security Council on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa and of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict, within the framework of the Economic and Social Council;

34. *Notes* the decision of the Secretary-General to give to his Special Adviser on Africa the responsibility of coordinating and guiding the preparation of reports of the United Nations Secretariat related to Africa, and also notes the decision to transfer the resources of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries to the Adviser;

35. *Underscores* the need for a structure in the Secretariat in New York, at an appropriate level, which will review and report on support provided by the United Nations system and the international community for the New Partnership and on the coordinated implementation of outcomes of summit meetings and conferences as they relate to Africa, as well as coordinate global advocacy in support of the New Partnership, and in this context requests the Secretary-General to make proposals on the organization of such a structure within the framework of his proposals for the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005;

36. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to its role in respect of system-wide coordination, to consider how to support the objectives of the present resolution;

37. *Decides* to include a single, comprehensive item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", in the annual agenda of the General Assembly, beginning at its fifty-eighth session, and encourages the efforts being made towards clustering the items related to Africa's development;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the first consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the basis of input from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and the other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society.

43rd plenary meeting
4 November 2002

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 21 (*d*) and 37

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.13/Rev.1)*]

57/8. Open-ended Panel of the General Assembly on "Afghanistan: one year later"

The General Assembly,

Noting the important role played by the United Nations, including the Security Council, in the Afghan peace process,

Noting that the items entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan" and "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" will be considered by the General Assembly on 6 December 2002,

Convinced that an interactive dialogue on Afghanistan one year after the agreement reached among various groups in Bonn, Germany, would afford the international community an opportunity to take stock of the lessons learned in Afghanistan, as well as to enhance the discussions scheduled for 6 December 2002 in the General Assembly on Afghanistan, including on post-conflict reconstruction in Afghanistan and future United Nations activities in this regard,

Welcoming innovative approaches in the ongoing effort to revitalize the work of the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to convene, on 18 November 2002, an open-ended panel of the General Assembly on Afghanistan, which will have two consecutive sessions, from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

2. *Also decides* that the Open-ended Panel will have as its theme "Afghanistan: one year later";

3. *Further decides* that the first session of the Open-ended Panel will focus on political issues and the second session on economic issues;

4. *Decides* that the Open-ended Panel will be chaired by the President of the General Assembly and will have, for each session, a maximum of four panellists, selected by the President in consultation with the Member States;

5. *Also decides* that the President of the General Assembly will present a summary of the discussions of the Open-ended Panel at the beginning of the debate in the Assembly on 6 December 2002 on the items dealing with Afghanistan.

47th plenary meeting
11 November 2002

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 December 2002

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 14

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.14 and Add.1)*]

57/9. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2001,[1]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[2] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 2002,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting the further application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as envisaged in the statute of the Agency and in accordance with the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and other relevant internationally legally binding agreements that have concluded relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II and other relevant articles of the Treaty, and with the objectives and purposes thereof,

Conscious of the importance of the safeguards system of the Agency and of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Reaffirming that the Agency is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute and the safeguards system of the Agency, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the

[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 2001* (Austria, July 2002) (GC(46)/2); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/57/278).

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings*, 46th meeting (A/57/PV.46), and corrigendum.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and also reaffirming that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the Agency in this regard and that States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreement of the Treaty by the States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the Agency to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate,

Stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear installations and in peaceful nuclear activities so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, and recognizing that a good safety record relies on good technology, good regulatory practices and well-qualified and trained staff, as well as international cooperation,

Noting that a demonstrated global record of safety is a key element for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that continuous efforts are necessary to ensure that the human and technical elements of safety are maintained at the optimal level, and also noting that, although safety is a national responsibility, international cooperation on safety-related matters is indispensable,

Considering that an expansion of technical cooperation activities relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will contribute to the well-being of the peoples of the world, recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency and the importance of funding in order to benefit effectively from the transfer and application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, and desiring that the resources of the Agency for technical cooperation activities be assured, predictable and sufficient to meet the objectives mandated in article II of its statute,

Conscious that the work done by the Agency in the field of nuclear sciences and applications in the non-power sector contributes to sustainable development, especially with programmes aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and food security, improving human health, increasing the availability of drinking water supplies and protecting the terrestrial and marine environment,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, the fuel cycle and nuclear science, nuclear techniques for development and environmental protection and nuclear safety and protection against radiation, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Welcoming the convening of the fifth Scientific Forum, during the forty-sixth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, on nuclear power – life cycle management; managing nuclear knowledge; and nuclear security,

Taking note of the report of the Director General to the General Conference of the Agency on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq,[4] of his report to the Security Council of 10 April 2002,[5] and of resolution GC(46)/RES/15 of 20 September 2002 of the General Conference,[6] noting with

[4] GC(46)/13.

[5] See S/2002/367.

[6] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-sixth Regular Session, 16–20 September 2002* (GC(46)/RES/DEC/(2002)).

increasing concern that three and a half years have passed since the Agency has been able to implement its mandate in Iraq, and that the longer the suspension of Security Council resolution-related inspections in Iraq lasts, the more difficult it will be to re-establish a level of knowledge of the status of Iraq's nuclear-related assets comparable to that achieved at the end of 1998, and also noting the announced decision of the Government of Iraq to let the weapons inspectors return to Iraq without conditions,

Taking note also of resolution GC(46)/RES/14 in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[7] noting with serious concern both the lack of tangible progress reflected in the report of the Director General[8] and the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has still not allowed the Agency to implement the comprehensive safeguards agreement, noting ongoing political developments in north-east Asia, and expressing the hope that they may contribute to progress towards full implementation of the relevant agreements,

Taking note further of resolutions GC(46)/RES/9A on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and waste safety, GC(46)/RES/9B on transport safety, GC(46)/RES/9C on education and training, GC(46)/RES/9D on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(46)/RES/10 on strengthening of the technical cooperation activities of the Agency, GC(46)/RES/11A on strengthening activities of the Agency related to nuclear science, technology and applications, GC(46)/RES/11B on nuclear knowledge, GC(46)/RES/11C on activities of the Agency in the development of innovative nuclear technology, GC(46)/RES/11D on support to the Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign, GC(46)/RES/12 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and the application of the Model Additional Protocol, GC(46)/RES/13 on nuclear security – progress on measures to protect against nuclear terrorism and GC(46)/RES/16 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, adopted on 20 September 2002 by the General Conference of the Agency at its forty-sixth regular session,

Recalling resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on the amendment to article VI of the statute and the statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency with respect to article VI, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the forty-sixth regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, which was endorsed by the General Conference at its ninth plenary meeting and issued under the item concerning Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, that:

> "The General Conference recalls the statement by the President of the thirty-sixth session in 1992 concerning the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat'. That statement considered it desirable not to consider that item at the thirty-seventh session. The General Conference also recalls the statement

[7] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/403.

[8] GC(46)/16.

by the President of the forty-third session, in 1999, concerning the same agenda item. At the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the item was, at the request of certain member States, included again in the agenda. The item was discussed. The President notes that certain member States intend to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh regular session of the General Conference",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

2. *Affirms its confidence* in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Encourages* all States members of the Agency that have not yet done so to ratify the amendment to article VI of the statute of the Agency, recalling the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on the amendment to article VI of the statute and the accompanying statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference;

4. *Also encourages* all States members of the Agency that have not yet done so to ratify the amendment of article XIV.A of the statute of the Agency, recalling the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/8 on the amendment of article XIV.A of the statute, which will provide for biennial budgeting by the Agency;

5. *Consistent* with the respective safeguards undertakings of member States and bearing in mind the importance of achieving the universal application of the safeguards system of the Agency, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible, affirms that measures to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear material and activities must be implemented rapidly and universally by all concerned States and other parties in compliance with their respective international commitments, stresses the importance of the safeguards system of the Agency, including comprehensive safeguards agreements and also the Model Additional Protocol, which are among the essential elements of the system, requests all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements which have not yet done so promptly to sign additional protocols, requests the States and other parties to safeguards agreements having signed additional protocols to take the necessary measures to bring them into force as soon as their national legislation allows, noting the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19, encourages the secretariat of the Agency and those member States implementing elements of the plan of action to continue their efforts in that regard, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, and to review the progress made in this regard, and recommends that other member States consider implementing elements of the plan of action, as appropriate, with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, welcomes the completion by the Agency of the conceptual framework for integrated safeguards laid down in document GOV/2002/8, and requests the secretariat to implement integrated safeguards on a priority basis in an effective and cost-efficient manner, recognizing that elements of the conceptual framework will be further developed or refined in the light of experience, further evaluation and technological development;

6. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize

risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

7. *Recalls* resolution GC(46)/RES/11C on the activities of the Agency in the development of innovative nuclear technology, emphasizes the unique role that the Agency can play in developing user requirements and in addressing safeguards, safety and environmental questions for innovative reactors and their fuel cycles, emphasizes the need for appropriate extrabudgetary funding and resources for the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles, and stresses the need for international collaboration in the development of innovative nuclear technology;

8. *Stresses* the need, in conformity with the statute of the Agency, to continue to pursue activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications for meeting the basic sustainable development needs of member States, and also stresses the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, and to enhance continually the effectiveness and efficiency of the programmes;

9. *Recalls* resolution GC(46)/RES/10 on the strengthening of the technical cooperation activities of the Agency, welcomes the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and calls upon States to cooperate in contributing to and in implementing the measures and decisions pursuant thereto;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of all the measures contained in resolution GC(46)/RES/16 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, and calls upon all States in the region to implement all the provisions contained therein, including the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities, adherence to international non-proliferation regimes and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region;

11. *Commends* the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recognizes the important role of the Agency in monitoring the freeze of nuclear facilities in that country, as requested by the Security Council, notes with growing concern that, although the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[3] the Agency continues to be unable to verify the accuracy and completeness of the initial declaration of nuclear material it made and is therefore unable to conclude that there has been no diversion of nuclear material in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reiterates its deep concern about the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement between that country and the Agency, again urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully and promptly with its safeguards agreement, inter alia, by taking all steps the Agency deems necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of its initial declaration, strongly encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respond positively and without further delay to the detailed proposal of the Agency of May 2001 for the first concrete steps needed for verification of the accuracy and completeness of its initial declaration, and calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to begin promptly full cooperation with the Agency for the verification of the accuracy and completeness of its initial declaration, in view of

the considerations contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Director General[8] and the independent technical judgement, stated since 1999 by the Director General, that the work required would take three to four years, assuming full cooperation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

12. *Also commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts to implement all the relevant Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, calls upon Iraq to implement in full and without further delay all relevant Security Council resolutions, and in this regard to cooperate fully with the Agency and to provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to enable it to carry out its mandate, and stresses that, upon its return to Iraq, the Agency must resolve the key issue of whether Iraq's nuclear activities and capabilities have changed since December 1998;

13. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety,[9] appeals to all States, particularly those operating, constructing, or planning nuclear power reactors, which have not yet taken the necessary steps to become parties to the Convention to do so, and notes with satisfaction the report of the second Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention, particularly the conclusion that significant progress had been made since the first review meeting in the areas of legislation, regulatory independence, financial resources for regulators and operators, implementation of safety improvements in installations built to earlier standards, and emergency preparedness;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management[10] entered into force on 18 June 2001, and appeals to all States which have not yet taken the necessary steps to become parties to it to do so in time to attend the first review meeting of the contracting parties due to be held in November 2003;

15. *Recalls* resolution GC(46)/RES/9B on transport safety, urges States to participate in the 2003 International Conference on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material, with a view to addressing in a comprehensive way and following up as necessary all issues contained in the agreed conference programme, recalls maritime, river and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments, recalls that, under international law, States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment, urges States to ensure that their national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive materials are in conformity with the latest edition of Agency transport regulations, encourages member States to avail themselves of the Transport Safety Appraisal Service, with a view to achieving the highest levels of safety during the transport of radioactive materials, welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing in a timely manner information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of shipments for the purpose of addressing concerns regarding safety and security, including emergency preparedness, and invites others to do so, in order to improve mutual understanding and confidence regarding shipments of radioactive materials, noting that the information and responses provided should in no case be contradictory to the measures of physical protection and safety, emphasizes the importance of maintaining dialogue and consultation aimed at improving mutual understanding,

[9] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/449.

[10] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/546.

confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials, stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place to ensure against harm to human health and the environment, as well as actual economic loss due to an accident or incident during the maritime transport of radioactive materials, and stresses the importance of wide adherence to the international nuclear liability regime established by the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage,[11] as amended in 1997, and related treaties;

16. *Also recalls* resolution GC(46)/RES/13 on nuclear security – progress on measures to protect against nuclear terrorism, commends the Director General and the secretariat for their prompt and constructive response to the requests made in resolution GC(45)/RES/14 relevant to the improvement of nuclear security (including the security of radioactive materials) and protection against nuclear terrorism, and in this context decides to bear in mind, in its continued drafting of an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, those activities of the Agency, notes the arrangements implemented to provide funding for the Nuclear Security Fund through voluntary contributions, and calls upon all member States to continue to provide political, financial and technical support, including in-kind contributions, to improve nuclear security and prevent nuclear terrorism and to provide to the Nuclear Security Fund the political and financial support it needs, urges member States to strengthen their national efforts to secure all radioactive sources within their borders, invites member States to take note of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and to consider means of ensuring its wide application, invites all States to participate in the Illicit Trafficking Database Programme on a voluntary basis, welcomes the decision of the Director General to convene and maintain an Advisory Group on Security, appeals to States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,[12] but notes with concern the lack of progress made on the work of the open-ended group of legal and technical experts convened by the Director General in order to prepare a draft of a well-defined amendment aimed at strengthening the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, calls for the early finalization of the negotiations on such an amendment, and takes note of the steps taken by the secretariat of the Agency to ensure confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

47th plenary meeting
11 November 2002

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1063, No. 16197.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1456, No. 24631.

General Assembly

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16 December 2002

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 34

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.15/Rev.1 and Add.1)*]

57/10. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/215 of 21 December 2001 and all previously adopted resolutions, as well as all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, regarding the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its support for the independence, sovereignty, legal continuity and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, and also reaffirming its support for the equality of the three constituent peoples and others in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a united country, with two multi-ethnic entities, according to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[1]

Reiterating the importance of strengthening the rule of law, the functionality of the State institutions and the creation of a competitive, self-sustainable economy as the preconditions for the consolidation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a modern democratic State and civic society working for the well-being of all its citizens,

Recognizing the results of the general elections at the State and entity level as the genuine and free choice of the electorate, looking forward to the swift formation of the new Government, and mindful of the fact that the parties participating in the elections are committed to the continuation of reforms, the strengthening of the rule of law and the determination of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil its international obligations,

Welcoming the prioritizing and streamlining of the involvement of the international community in the reform process,

Noting the importance for the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina that prosecutors successfully conclude their investigation of war crimes and the whereabouts of those still missing, as well as the importance of full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, especially with regard to surrendering all indicted war criminals to the Tribunal,

[1] A/50/790-S/1995/999.

Reaffirming the importance for the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina of its successful integration into Europe, noting in that regard its admission into the Council of Europe in April 2002, welcoming the progress made to date in meeting the conditions of the European Union Stabilization and Association Process, and stressing that the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe continues to provide an additional contribution to the improvement of regional cooperation,

Welcoming the further improvement of overall mutual cooperation and the positive evolution of bilateral relations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and its neighbouring States, Yugoslavia and Croatia, as set forth at the trilateral summit of the heads of State held in Sarajevo on 15 July 2002,

Noting that corruption and a lack of transparency seriously hamper the economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, reaffirming the need to combat corruption, smuggling, human trafficking, organized crime and other illegal activities, welcoming in that regard the fact that the State Border Service recently took over the control of the entire border, and noting the preparations for the Conference on Organized Crime in South-Eastern Europe, which is to be held in London on 25 November 2002,

Welcoming the achievements, and encouraging further efforts, in reducing military assets, in continued cooperation with the multinational Stabilization Force, in view of enhanced security and with the aim of the future admission of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Partnership for Peace,

Welcoming also the forthcoming transition from the International Police Task Force to the European Union Police Mission,

1. *Notes* that the ultimate responsibility for the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina lies with the State and entity authorities duly elected by its people, urges them to work jointly, rapidly and intently on judicial and economic reforms and the functioning of State institutions, refugee returns and all other issues of vital interest to all the citizens, with full respect for the rule of law, and welcomes the programme "Justice and Jobs" of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. *Commends* the Independent Electoral Commission, the joint State institutions and all the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina for completing successfully the first post-war self-organized elections, as a positive example of the State's ability to function in a successful manner;

3. *Calls* for the full and early implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement")[1] which is essential for stability and cooperation in the region and the reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Commends* the achievements of the former High Representative in implementing the Peace Agreement and for initializing and overseeing the negotiations for constitutional reforms in order to ensure the equality of the three constituent peoples throughout the country, and supports unreservedly the new High Representative, especially in his efforts to implement radical judicial and economic reforms and the rule of law, as well as his efforts in other areas, under the guidance of the Peace Implementation Council and in close cooperation with the State and entity authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

5. *Demands* that all the parties to the Peace Agreement fulfil their obligations to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible

for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, urges the States committed to cooperation with the Tribunal as parties to the Peace Agreement, in collaboration with the international security presence, to take decisive action to apprehend and extradite to the Tribunal all indicted, and encourages the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to develop, in close cooperation with the international community, national court capacities to investigate and prosecute cases of lower profile war criminals;

6. *Welcomes* the prompt action of the State and entity institutions in adopting the comprehensive plan of action to prevent terrorist activities, increase security and protect people and property in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to secure sufficient funding for the State Border Service and the State Information Protection Agency, welcomes the active role of Bosnia and Herzegovina in global efforts against terrorism, and calls upon Bosnia and Herzegovina to work with the international community in that regard;

7. *Also welcomes* the steps already taken by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the breach of Security Council resolutions dealing with sanctions against Iraq, and demands the investigation and prosecution of those responsible in accordance with the obligations of the State deriving from all relevant Council resolutions;

8. *Reaffirms* the right of refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in accordance with annex 7 of the Peace Agreement, encourages the acceleration of the peaceful, orderly and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons to their place of pre-war residence, including to areas where they would be the ethnic minority, and calls upon all sides to ensure respect for individual rights to return and the establishment of the rule of law;

9. *Also reaffirms* the right of families to know the fate of their relatives, and urges the authorities concerned to do everything in their power to help elucidate the fate of all persons unaccounted for;

10. *Commends* the International Police Task Force for all its efforts, welcomes the successful completion of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 31 December 2002, and also welcomes the smooth transition to the European Union Police Mission, which will also work on reforming the police management structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Stresses* the need for a more comprehensive approach to implementing economic reforms, and underlines the fact that a self-sustainable, market-oriented economy operating in a single economic space, expeditious and transparent privatization, improved banking and capital markets, reformed financial systems and the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles, which deter private investment and private initiative, are of the utmost importance;

12. *Notes* the importance of defining the common defence policy and common command-control military structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the grounds of agreed principles, and affirms the importance of civilian control of the armies and the formation of a standing committee for military matters of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a step towards the establishment of a military structure of an appropriate size, based on future projections and the legitimate security needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will contribute to regional security and stability;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts of international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, working on mine-

action activities, and calls upon Member States to continue to support those activities;

14. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the free and pluralistic media, and deplores actions that seek to intimidate or restrict the freedom of the media;

15. *Also stresses* the importance of the restoration and rebuilding of the historical and cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its original form;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring the rights of all national minorities in the country;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period from 1992 to 2002, in view of the experience gained and lessons learned, as a positive contribution to future United Nations operations, within existing resources.

47th plenary meeting
11 November 2002

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 26

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.5)*]

57/11. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned at the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000 and 56/9 of 27 November 2001,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20 and 56/9, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also at the

adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 56/9;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

48th plenary meeting
12 November 2002

[1] A/57/264 and Add.1.

General Assembly

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16 December 2002

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 30

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/57/L.10 and Add.1)*]

57/12. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/48 of 29 November 2000,

Committed to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held and international agreements reached since 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Stresses* the need for a broad-based consensus for action within a comprehensive and holistic framework towards the achievement of the goals of development and poverty eradication involving all actors, namely Governments, the United Nations system and other international organizations and relevant actors of civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Notes with interest* the proposal regarding a new global human order;

3. *Calls* for further elaboration of the proposal, and in this regard invites Member States and other stakeholders to submit proposals for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order".

50th plenary meeting
14 November 2002

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/57/215.